## THE REBELLION.

Important News from the Seat of War.

THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

The Rebels Reinforced by Gen. Johnston's Army.

Desperate Conflict and Repulse of the Union Troops by an Overwholming Force.

Retreat of the Union Forces Unpursued by the Enemy.

Names of the Reported Killed and Wounded.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF BOTH BATTLES.

Effect of the News in the Metropolis.

DISTURBANCES IN BALTIMORE.

The Fortifications Around Washington Reinforced.

Gen. McClellan Appointed to Supersede Gen. McDowell.

Necessity for More Troops at the Capital.

Active Military Movements in the City.

Reinforcements En Route for Washington.

The Thirteenth New York Regiment Enlisted for the War.

New York Seventh Ready for the Field,

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM THE CAPITAL. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861. ply to your despatch, I am happy to be able o say that our loss is much less than was at first ented, and the troops have reached the forts in

nuch bester condition than we expected. The department is making vigorous exertions to entrate at this point an overwhelming force, and the ree from all quarters has been truly patriotic. A numher of regiments have arrived rince last evening. There

GEN. MCCLELLAN ASSIGNED TO THE COM-MAND OF THE POTOMAC.

WARRIENGTON, July 22, 1861. Gap. McCiellan has been summoned by the governmen from Western Virginia, to repair to Washington to take command of the army of the Potomac

Gen. Rosenerants takes his place in command of the TOV of Western Virginia

The corps d'armes at Washington is to be instantiv rece and increased. The orders have already been Offers of regiments already raised and made, will be accepted with such rapidity as to insure that this will be accomplished in a few days. Large reinforcements from various disariots are already on the way hither, orders having been slographed for them yesterday while the battle was in

The government entertains no apprehension for the safety of the capital. Preparations not only for the defenrive, but for the renewal of offensive operations are going on vigorously.

The fortifications around Washington are strongly roin Serced by fresh troops.

General McDowell has returned to his headquarters Arlington Heights. The regiments comprising his army will resume their position. Most of them have already

## THE DISASTER AT BULL'S RUN.

WARRESTON, July 22, 1861. Our troops, after taking three tatteries and gaining a great-victory at Bull's run, were eventually repulsed, and ommenced a retreat on Washington.

After the latest information was received from Centre ville, at half-past seven o'clock last night, a series of unfortunate events took place which have proved disas trous to our army. Many confused accounts are prevalent, but facts enough are known to warrant the statement that we have suffered severely on account of a most unfortunate occurrence, which has cast a gloom over the retreating army and excited the deepest melanchely throughout Washington. The carnage is very heavy on both sides. Our Union forces were advancing upon the enemy and taking his masked batteries gradually but sprely, by drie for the reads towards Manacasa Junction, when they seem to have been reinfored by twenty thousand men under Gen-Johnston, who, it is understood, then took command and immediately commenced driving us back. We were ting in good order, the rear well covered with a solid solumn, when a paule among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place. Before the fall our military operations went swimmingly on, and Colonel Alexander was about erecting a portion across Bull's run. The enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries, one after another, being unmasked,

when a corsid vable consternation brake out among our

seamsters, who had incantiously advanced immediately

baggage wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped scross the open fields, all the fences of which were torn panic prevailed among the wageners, which was commu nicated to the vicinty of Centreville, and every available conveyance was seized upon by agitated citizens who so great that numbers were passed by uphoeded. Several similar alarms occurred on previous occusions, when a change of the rebel batteries rendered necessary the retirement of our artillery, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact. The reserve force at Centreville was immediately brought up, Col. Finatein's Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania resiment, with two guns marching dest. Then the Garibaldi Guard and Col. Blenker's First Rifle regiment, with its batteries, followed at several miles distant by the De Kalb regiment.

When our courier left, at helf-past four o'clock, it was in the midst of this excitement. Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had its line broken, and denanded immediate reinforcement. The right flank was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside directly execution, and additional guns were being mounted. On the arrival of the courier at Pairfax Court House he was overtaken by a government messenger, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centreville. He was followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and in some instances to the regulars; that the lines were broken, and that a retire ment of our forces across Bull's run was rendered nocessary. Colonel Hunter passed at the same time in a vehicle,

It was known to our troops at the time of the battle yesterday that General Johnston had formed a connection with General Beauregard on the night of the frat action at Bull's run. Our men could distinctly hear the cars coming into Manassas Junction, and the cheers with which the rebels hailed their newly arriving comrades. They knew that the enemy was our superior in numbers and in their own position.

These facts were further confirmed by prisoners taken and deserters and spice, but these facts were not probably known at Washington, and the officers in leading our men into action only obeyed orders.

ninity of Centreville, but the panio was so great that the aftempt to rally the troops was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented. He intended to make another stand at Fairfax Court House, but could not accomplish the object. General McDowell was thus foiled in his well arranged plans.

Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was continued entil the men reached their regular encampments. Seme of them returned to their quarters, but a still larger nemher went inside the intrenchments.

In the retreat many of the troops fell on the wavelde from exhaustion, and scattered along the route all the way from Fairfex Court House. We lost a large number

arms and appurtenances, which some of our troops de liberately threw away, the better to facilitate their cecape. The rear of the army made their retreat in order

General McDowell was in the rear of the retreat, exert ing himself to rally his men, but only with partial effect. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

Gen. Schenck, as well as the older field officers elmirably. He collected his forces and covered the retreat, and up to the last moment was personally engag-

It was the arrival of fresh reinforcements to the enem in superior numbers that turned the scale of battle.

The enemy before now might perhaps have more besset of if they had followed up their advantage last

prisoner, it appears that our artillery orested great havou among the rebels, of whom there were from thirty thousand to forty thousand-including a large number of cavalry-in the field under command of Beauregard while they had a reserve of seventy-five thousand at the Juneticm. Owing to reinforcements from Richmond Stransburg, and other points, the enemy's effective force was over ninety thousand men.

Griffin's West Point battery was taken by the enemy and the eight siege thirty-two pounder rifle cannon, the latter being too cumbrous to remove. They were two miles the other side of Centreville.

The Rhode Island battery was taken by the rebeis at the bridge across Bull's run, where their retreat was cut off. Their horses were all killed. Captain Ayres' battery was also reported as lost

The Sixty-ninth and other regiments frightfully suffored in killed and wounded. The number cannot now be

It is reported that the Black Horse Cavalry made an at tack on the rear of the retreating army, when the latter turned and fired, killing all but six of the assaulting party. It was the remnant of the Zouaves who were attacked by the Black Horse Cavalry, and repulsed them, leaving but

The Seventy-first New York regiment lost about half

Nearly all the provision trains belonging to the United States government were saved. Some regimental trains were overturned by accident, or the wheels came off, and they had therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in the advance of the

Colonel Marston's New Hampshire regiment reached here this morning. He was wounded. Colonel Heintzel man was also wounded in the wrist.

In addition to those reported vesterday, it is said that Colonel Wilcox, the gallant commander of a brigade, was wounded; also Captain McCook, a brother of Colonel Mc-

Col. Farnham and Major Lozier, of the Zouaves, are not killed, but badly wounded.

Colonel Hunter's division suffered most severely. Colonel Heintzelman was wounded in the arm. Th bullet was extracted while he was still upon his hopse. Lieut. Henry Abbott, of the Topographical Engineers

had his horse shot under him—the ball grazing his leg.

Captain Ricketts, of the artillery, two New Yerk regiments, have gone over to Virginia.

Colonel Marston, of the Second New Hampshire regi-

the city, aspecially among the female portion of the popu-

vitle hospital were left there after having their wounds

and wounded. Soldiers are relating to greedy listeners the deplorable events of last night and early this morning The feeling is awfully distressing.

It is probable that the number of killed and wounded a magnified by large numbers who are missing, probably vandering through the woods.

The lowest estimate may be placed at 4,000 to 5,000. It is represented in many quarters that the Objoregi ments showed the greatest consternation, probably from want of confidence in their commanding officers.

It is known that on the day previous to the battle of args number of them publicly protested against being led by General Schenck, and it was only through the im portunities of Colonel McCook, in whom they placed all confidence, and other officers, that they were prevailed

It is supposed here to-day that General Manadeld will take command of the fortifications on the other skie o the river, which are able, it is said by military engineers, to hold them against any force the enemy may

bring against them. Large riffed caunon and mortars are being rapidly sen

ver and mounted.

commenced an attack on the rebel forces. He was within twenty-five miles of the battle ground yesterday, but the exhausted condition of his men prevented him from com-

ing to the aid of McDowell. It is also reported that four thousand of our troops have been sent back towards Fairfax from the other side of th,

## THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861-Evening.

The number of killed and wounded is gradually decrease ng. Six hundred Zouaves have returned.

We will furnish information as soon as possible regard ng names, &c., but there is too much liability to mistake It is now understood that Col. Wilcox, reported killed, is

living, though badly wounded. I have spent eight hours in carefully questioning the reurned soldiers to various parts of the city. Our losses are far less and severe than was at first reported by scares civilians and running soldiers. There are probably not 300 killed, and perhaps not 200. For example, the Second cancelicat regiment returned, which was reported in the morning as badly out up, lost but a dozen.

The New Haven Grays have all returned unharmed, yet this regiment was exposed to frequent velleys of cannon

Again, 200 of Elisworth's Fire Zouaves were reported to have been surrounded in the read and appthilated by the Block Horse Cavalry. On the contrary, they cut down and destroyed the cavalry, and suffered little less them selves. To this encounter the New York Seventy first,

Few of the vast number of balls fired by the rebels took effect; on the contrary, all the instances detailed by out men show that the enemy soffered severely.

Three New York Fire Zouaves, who were scouting in the advance, hunted the rebels on the siv. like squirrels among the bushes, and chalked down twenty-gix as positively killed by them. The New York Seventy-first came upon a rifled gun. It

It is estimated that only 10,000 in all of our troops were engaged in the battle yesterday, and only 15,000 at any

one time, including six or seven hundred of the Rhode Island First and Second regiments.

All communication with Alexandria has been stopped t prevent the soldiers from crossing over.

The returned soldiers are perfectly worn out. Many them state that they went to the battlefield after break fasting. They were all engaged at the same time, while the robel strongth was supplied with fresh forces. The whole battle on the centre column was within a radius of

It is believed that the rebeis abandoned some of their batteries for the purrose of decoving the attacking force to an advance to a position, where a double fire could be irected at them and excen their lines.

The following interesting statement is received from gentleman who accompanied the Eighth New York regi-

march of nine hours, and immediately on the enemy. The enemy's batteries and infantry were all concealed, which made it exceedingly difficult for our men. As they were moving stendily forward they could not direct their fire with as teiling result as they could had they been in the field. None of the field or staff officers were injured. Lieut

M. H. Wall, of Company B, received a slight wound from an exploded shell. Captain Griffin, of Company E supposed to be taken prisoner. Surgeon Simpty, Assistant Surgeon G. A. Winstead and Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Degraw, of the Eighth New York regiment nobly surrendered themsolves sooner than leave their wounded comrades without aid.

An agent of the press, who left Centreville at one o'clock this morning, brings interesting information in regard to the condition of affairs at that time and subsequent to the retreat.

Sherman's battery, or the greater part of it, has re arned to the city. The reason why the other batteries were taken is that the horses attached, as well as the reserve horses, were shot down, consequently the cannon could not be removed.

Varian's battery will probably be mustered out of the service at New York, where it will arrive to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. The battery wiff be received in New York by the Home Guard, under the command of Capt. Phillips. The officers of the battery are-Lieut. S. H. Cornell, Lieut. E. C. Burns, Lieut. J. C. Carpenter

Soldiers stationed near Bull's crossroads report that 500 of the enemy's cavalry have since vesterday been seen within two maes of that place. The stragglers in this city are being gathered up and restored to their respective ompanies. Some few got into the city after midnight.

The retreat of the troops to Centreville was successfull accomplished by eight o'clock last evening, the regiments regaining the positions vacated in the morning,

n reaching Centreville had an opportunity of four hours to sleep, the reserve force under Col. Miles being posted beyond Centreville.

At one o'clock in the morning the retreat from that point commoneed, and was maintained in good order to Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

About forty army wagons fell into the hands of the

As fast as the Union troops retired their positions were immediately occupied by the rebels until after Fairfax Court House was passed, after which the pursuit was not

and abandoned the wagens when there was not the

The rebel cavalry was the terror of our volunteers, who

## THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a partial list of the officers killed and

Col. Cameron, New York Seventy ninth (Highlanders). John A. Creigier, Lieutenant Colonel Fire Zouayes. Major J. R. Haydon, Fire Zonaves

Chestain John Nugent, Sixty-ninth, Captain Thomas Francis Meagher, of the Zonave com pany, Sixty-ninth (reported).

Capt. Gordon, Company H, Eleventh Massachusette. Capt. Fay, Company H, Second Rhode Island. Col. John S. Slocum, of the Second Rhode Island Lieut, Col. Fowler, of the New York Fourteenth.

The following were left on the field and in the hospital close by, at Contreville, dead :-Col. Wood, of the Fourteenth New York.

Henry A. Suther, First Rhode Island. Captain Tomers and George E. Goulding, of the Second

Lieutenant Prescott, of the First Rhode Island. John B. Nicholson, of the Second Rhode Island. Samuel Bost, of the Seventy-first New York. Sergeant Charles Baigely, of the Second Rhode Islan Charles Brant, of the Seventy-first New York. Private Clernan, of the Eighth New York. C. L. Damput, of the Eighth New York. Hieman Thatcher, of the First Rhode Island

Simon Green, of Company H. Second Rhode Island. - Colling, Second Wisconsin. W. T. Harrington, Second regulars. George W. Flag, First Rhode Island. Reuben Bartlett, Second Rhode Island.

WOUNDED. Col. Tompkins, of the New York Second. Col. Farnbam, of the Fire Zouaves. Major Logier, of the Fire Zonaves, Col. Hunter, United States Army. Col. Gorceran, Sixty-ninth New York regiment. Col. Clark, Eleventh Massachusetts. Col. Lawrence, of the Fifth Massach Capt. Elife, of the Seventy-first, New York (badly). Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan. Col. Marston, Second New Hampshire, Col. Heintzelman, Seventeenth United States Infantry

Acting Major General Third Division (elightly). Col. Lawrence, Fifth Massachusetts. The following wounded were at the hospital in Centre W. H. Green, Seventy-first, New York, dangerously.

Major Blue, Second Rhode Island, dangerously, Lieutenant Dickerson, regular infantry, slightly, James Tagert, of Newburg, Seventy-first, in thigh. John W. R. Mould, of Newburg, Seventy-first, Capiain H. Heart, Seventy-first New York. Andrew J. Stran, Second New Hampshire, leg

Edward Eddy, Twenty-seventh New York, cannon ball,

George Harrison, company A. Seventy-first,

John Cromer, First Zouaves, Sergeant Nicklin, First Minnesola. John Morrison, Second Ohio. A. W. Spass, Second Wisconsin Judson Runkin, S. ad Maine. Thos. Blancy, Fire Zouaves Wm. Hicks, Thirty-seventh New York. S. Warner, Second Lieutenant, company I. First Mic

James Lang, Cantain, Seventy-pinth, New York, F. Maloney, Fire Zouavee Paniel Marrow, Second, New York. H. N. Cook, First Ohio

Charles Benyon, Eighth, New York. H. W. Slocum, Colonel, Twenty-seventh, New York J. Collins, Sixty-ninth, New York.

G. H. Chase, Second, New Jersey. F. Nelson, Second Vermont. D. W. Whitmore, Second New Hampshire George Amey, First New Jersey,

J. McDoffy, Sixty-ninth New York, S. C. Stewart, Second Maine James Morap, Baker's Fifth Artillery P. Catie, Sixty-ninth New York. John O'Hara, and John H. Summer, Fire Zouhles,

Andrew Hill, Second regiment. M. Coulan, Fire Zouaves. Captain John Breslin, of the Sixty-pinth, New York Others are only slightly wounded. Colonel Slocum, of the New York Twenty-seventh

wounded not killed. REGIMENTS ENGAGED IN THE FIGHT. The following regiments were engaged in the fight:-The First, Second and Third Connecticut regiments. The First regiment of regulars, composed of the Second

Third and Eighth companies. Two hundred and fifty marines

The Sixty-ninth New York. The Eighth and Fourteenth New York milltin The First and Second Rhode Island, The Seventy-first New York.

The Second New Hampshire. The Fifth Massachusetts. The First Minnesota. The Pirst Michigan.

The Eleventh and Thirty-eighth New York.

The Second, Fourth and Fifth Maine, and

The Second Vermont regiment, besides the several bal

left for home on the morning of the battle, their term of service having expired.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST SKIRMISH AT BULL'S RUN.

LOUISVILLE, July 22, 1861. A special despatch to the Nashville Union from Manassas, 18th, says that at the fight at Bull's run General Boanregard commanded in person. The enemy was repulsed three times, in great confusion and with great loss.

The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's fifteen guns, and, after making the latter change position fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire. Large quantities of arms were taken, Our loss was trilling. Major Harrison and two privates were killed: Ceptains Dalaney and Chittmann and three privates were wounded. A Union officer of high rank was killed, and \$700 in gold taken from his body.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE ON SUN-

RICHMOND, Va., July 21, Via New Oblians, July 22, 1861. A fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock this

Artillery was taken. It was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give details

The reports of the killed and wounded were so unre liable last night in statement, owing to the confusion following the victory at Manassas, I refrained mentioning them, being fearful of giving causeless pain to anxious

horse was shot under him.

General Johnston commanded the left, where the enemy made their florcest attack. General Beauregard com-

manded the right. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, the centre engaged a portion of the enemy forces, and decided the fortunes of the day.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Generals

Scott, Patterson and McDowell, and it is reported that the latter is slightly wounded. THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

SCENE AT THE GENERAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

ANXIETY OF THE FAMILIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS. American Telegraph Company, situated corner of Breadway and Liberty street. Numbers of persons mostly of the higher walks of society, visited the place during the day, especially in the foreneon, when the news of the dreadful slaughter of the Union troops and the retrest on Washington had become generally known. To witness the evidences of prignant grief and harrowing suspense marked on the haggard features of wives with the hope of hearing some cheering news of the lovewhich not even the sternest natures could long endurmany an anxious parent, while with trembling hand the penned with the desperate hope that good triings would be returned. But in nearly every case the answer wa more disheartening and crushing than could be the ceply almost invariably, and the afflicted inter tortured to the very soul by the terrible agenies of ses ter, the wife and friend. The lightning messenger could

It is probable that for several days nothing positive will The frightful confusion of a retreat must be taken into considered. As the day were on this fact seemed to be Doubtless government will exert itself to the utmost to Union troops, by preparing a full list of the killed and

AFFAIRS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE

The great battle fought at Buil's ron on Sunday last, and the splendid charge of the Third brigade, in which this fine Irish regiment bore so leading a part, were the While every one lamented the temporary reverse of the Union arms, they could not help expressing their delight Culon arms, they could not help expressing their designit and satisfaction at the way in which the Irish, Scotch and American regiments had done their duty to a common country. At the headquarters of the Sixty-minth the utment indignation prevailed, and it would have been no difficult matter to have got recruits to any extent to fill the place of the heroes who have fallen. But there was another side to the picture. While brave and vigorous men we vowing to avenge the death of their friends, there were eds of weeping women around the building making the most frightful lamentations, and pitcously inquirin when their busbands and sons would be co The establishment of Messrs. Dunigan & Brothers, book cellers, of this city, of which firm Captain Kirker, of th Sixty-ninth regiment, is a member, was yesterday the scene of general excitement, and all during the day large numbers of men and women were there collected. deavoring to hear something of the fate of their dear friends who had gone to the war, and were engaged in the

The news published in the morning's HERALD had inspired their hearts with hope in the success of the Union army, and therefore they were satisfied with everything that they heard. But when the intelligence of the retreat of the Union army reached the city, the greatest excitement and horror succeeded among them. There were many who did not believe the statement. They thought that the Union army could never be defeated, because, as they considered, its appointments were of the very first order, and therefore it was equal to anything the enemy could bring against it. The positions of the enemy, fortified with so much care and skill, were not for a moment co sidered by these poor people, who actually believed that the mere advance of the Union men would be suffiwere made known, the poor woman set up such a howl of despair as we have seldom seen equalled. Nothing was then heard of but inquiries for the list of killed and wounded. One poor woman, with tears in her eyes, came up to the door and asked for admission, so that she might hear the news, saying that she had two sons in the Sixty-ninth, who were her support, and she was anxious to know what had become of them; but no one knew anything about them. The lady wept bitterly, but was consoled by being informed that the reports were in all probability greatly exaggerated t the Union losses would in the end be found to be nothing near the numbers that had been at first repre sented. This news was considered more satisfactory, and as will be seen, was afterwards borne out by a despatel

from Secretary Cameron.

The following letter from Colonel Corcoran, of the Sixty minth regiment, will be read with much interest by every one who feels concerned in this truly noble and gallan

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
CENTREVILLE, FARRAX COUNTY,
NAT DEAR HELL'S RUS, Va., July 19, 1861.
MY DEAR KINGER—I Sent, you a lawried line yestere
by a counter; but lest it may not have reached you,

Father Scully, of the Boston Irish regiment, having just dropped in upon us on a glying visit, and being on the point of returning, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to give you a more detailed account of our movements since we left the forts.—The night of our leaving—or rather the night of the day we left.—we camped at Vicana. The next morning state of for fairfax, which village we acceeded in flanking about twelve o'clock, noon having to that several times on the road, owing to the barricades of failen trees which the Confederates had thrown across it at different points. But the meantime Brigadier deneral Tyler, with the Chloregiments, had come up, and with these and other forces the village was completely surrounded, not seen enough, however, to entrap the enemy, who, being warned of our approach, bucked out in double-quick before we could give them a shot. Leaving Fairfax to our left, we proceeded to Germantown through the woods, finding convelves impeded in our progress to it just as we had been on our road to Fairfax. Within half a mile of Germantown cur brigade came upon a deserted earth work, and here, planting the colors of the regiment, we defind to the village—if two or three cottages can be given that man leaving this place we had a dusty and sality march of it, for live loops suffering severely from the heat and scarcity of water. Twelve thousand men were acampaged with us the second night, the ground being higher and drier than that selected the might previous. There was a victor, there we had a dusty and sality march of it, for live loops suffering severely from the heat and scarcity of water. Twelve thousand men were acampaged with us the second night, the ground being higher and drier than that selected the might previous. There was a victor, when we received orders to realing broken away from the bargage wagons and dashed heiter skelier through the innex psecting the stacked misskets and playing outschief generally. Breaking up this camp about the feat three of clock, when we received et we quietly await the next move, whatever that may be. So has our canadities are few, and with one acception, trivial. Captain Breshn was necedentally wounded in the shoulder white on the march from Fairfax to Germantown. A market ball struck him in the shoulder, one of our paces having been inadvertantly thrown down and went off. A quarter of an inch more, and it would have been a fatal accident. As it is, a few days care and rest will set him right. During the fire under which we lay last evening, one of our mendous Hayes, of Company B—was struck on the back part of his head with a ball, which carried off his right car. He is badly hert, the blow having caused a compression of the skull. Both he and Captain Breshn are in the heapital in the village. Sergeant Meagher and two privates, company I, are muscle since has twening, and as they were last seen the time we entered under fire, it was supposed (and is still in the case of the latter two) that, having strayed back from the regimental line, they were out

LIEUTENANT COLONEL NUGENT, OF THE

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, NOT KILLED. Among the list of the killed at the battle of Bull's ronpublished in our edition yesterday, appeared the name of Lieutenant Colonei Robert Nugent, of the gallant Sixty-ninth regiment of New York. The announcement cast a man, and the greatest anxiety was evinced to get at the and his interesting little family, were plunged in the that he had not left Fort Corcoran at all to join in the fight, being too much disabled by the late fall i his horse to permit of any active exercise. are happy to be able to state, on the anthority the engagements, as reported, and the mistake by which he was erreneously stated to be among the killed was oc-casioned by the fact that Acting Adjutant Nugent had perished in the battle. In this way the two names were confounded. Captain Nugent, acting Adjutant, in place of Mr. John McKeen, was secretary of Calvary Cometery. Mr. McKeen, the Adjutant, was Acting Major, in place of Alderman Begley, and Captain Haggerty Acting Lieuten Colonel, vice Nugent.

THE EXCITEMENT AT THE ENGINE HOUSES. congregated at the engine houses and discussed the news sure relieved by the contemplation of the brave and pal to enrol many an additional name in the list of the Second harm also added to their grief, until the following despatch quarters, was handed round from house to house. It was sent by a member of the regiment :-

Constitute, July 22, 1861.

The New York Fire Zouaves were badly cut up in the action at Boll's run yesterday. Colonel Farnham was slightly wounded. Lieut. Colonel Cregier is well.

JAMES CAMERON.

THE TERRIBLE BLUNDERS OF GENERAL

PATTERSON. Washinston, July 22, 1861.
It is known here that Gen. Patterson has been derelict in carrying out the designated plan of his pert of the cam-paign, and, therefore, should any reverse to our arms oc-cur at Manassas, it may be attributable to his want of the negalities constituting a great commander. Gen. Scott,

As near as I can ascertain, it was Scott's design that Patterson should strongly threaten Johnston at Winches-ter and then by a strategic and forced murch reach Lees-ing by the turnpike and county roads. From that point he could precipitate his whole force by railroad to so convenient point where he could strike the Manassas Gap road between Winchester and Manassas Gap Junction, thus cutting off Johnston's retreat and be at the taking of Patterson's tardy movements, especially after he had re-cently received all the aid he asked for to attack Jehnston, with the best prospect of success. Gen. Scott's good hu if he should not fall back on Harper's Ferry when he as certained that Johnston was prepared to receive him at Winchester. I cannot enumerate the instances of a

mistake. He was yesterday at Harper's Ferry with a portion of his command, awaiting the arrival of General

THE PROBABLE ESCAPE OF WISE-WHO IS

GENERAL COY? Washwaren, July 22, 1867. It will be recollected that McClellan's second despatch referred to Gen. Cox's movements in the Kanawha region, re marking if Cox had been successful in carrying out his in-

s, Western Virginia was disenthralled from the ession dominion. It now appears that General McClel-[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE ]